### SOME PERSONS IN PLAYS.

THE FRENCH WIFE OF "DIFOR. CONS" WHEN SHE TURNS ENGLISH.

Methods of Playwrights in Bealing with Foreign Material-The Question of Atmosphere on the Stern. The Vertecons's Pletures-Sardon Writes a Spiritualtette Brams and Says He Is a Medlum,

Herman Merivale has made out of Sardou's Divorgona" a comedy which, in spite of the strangeness of its chief situation to English life and character, appears compara-tively a plausible and natural play. The divorce question is binged on a fictitious condition, and the programme explains that the bill is one "supposed to have been brought before the House of Commons." This element makes the talk of This element makes the talk of divorce in the first scenes less convincing than it does in the original piece, but the characters have been made by M. Merivale to appear such a recklessly fast lot that the filusion is not entirely destroyed, and it is easy to see that they might really been as much interested as they seem in the passage of a law that would make livorce easy to them. The absorption of the English Cyprienne in the study of the new law's provisions is about the least comprehensible feature of the play's transfer into English atmosphere. But having once passed this pivotal element of the story, the rest of it moves along passibly enough. To have made Cyprienne Italian, and not English, was a stroke that immediately put her into readily understood contrast with her associates and enabled her to do what would never have been accepted by any audience if she had been presented by the adaptor as a compatriot of the rest of the figures in the comedy. What she does is now readily comprehensible, and it was an equally expert management of a difficult was an equally expert management of a difficult situation to have made her cousin and the man she thinks she loves also an Italian. The deliency of "Divorcons" is not maintained in "The Queen's Proctor," and the substitute for it is a positive and robust humor of a different kind. But it has the merit of cleanliness. Could "Devorcons" have been as well adapted to American life? When it was acted at the old heat The track the state of the same of rk Theatre thirteen years ago, by Alice rd, Frederic Robinson, and Charles W Park Theatre thirteen years ago, by Alice Lingard, Frederic Robinson, and Charles Welles, it was merely an expurgated translation. The adaptors of French farces find in England a phase of society to which they can transplant the Gallic originals and place them in a class more allied to that with which they are supposed to be concerned than any we have here. English dramatlats furnish us with the same people in their original plays, and the same people of London that figured, for instance, in "The Masqueraders" can be more readily fitted into the spirit of the French pleose than any recognisable types we have here. "The Queen's Proctor" is filled with persons of the fast country set in England, and the women are depicted as very free in manner and talk. It may be that they are not in reality as plausible to English spectators as they are to us, who see them at a distance. But they apparently serve better than any types which our sdaptors have tried to find in American society.

Réjanc's performance of Cupienne is remam-

tance. But they apparently serve better than any types which our sdaptors have tried to find in American society.

Réjanc's performance of Cypienne is remembered here as lacking the qualities that should be distinguishing traits. A woman who had really done nothing much more than trifling with her lover, she acted with amazing freedem and knowledge, and if her conduct during the dinner with her husband had not made him more suspicious than he really was his confidence in her must have been boundless. Miss Vanbrugh is a much less knowing person. It is evidently her first dinner in a private room of a resissurant, and, not like Réjanc's, the last of a long series, or maybe not even the last. Her own impersonation is strongest in the second act, where she denotes very naturally and delicately her growing distasts for her cousis during the course of her confession to her husband. But it was throughout a performance full of temperament and strong dramatic feeling. The waiter—that famous waiter who is amusing in almost any hands—was not the knowing but discreet Frenchman he is usually supposed to be. He was an awkward beginner, excited and bungling, and most humorously played by Mark Kinghorne. W. G. Elliot, as the weat-kneed cousin, proved his facility as a character actor, and in Mabel Heardsley and Scott Daymer were revealed too extremely pretty English women. The finish of the entire performance, its refinement and the admirable work of the players as a whole, are possibly the best features of the company's work in this second play.

Often the "atmosphere" of a drama, while it may be untrue, to what it pretends to represent, pleases those people best who ought really to know how false it is. Plays of Western life that are grotesquely artificial have often found the highest favor in localities where it might have been expected that they would be laughed off the stage. That is one of the peculiarities of sudiences, and it is not the most inscrutable. Maybe this eccentricity may lead New Yorkers to accept the family in "A Fool of Fortune," and resent such a curiously American-ized set of characters. Evidently, as the situation is presented, the family is wealthy and of plain origin, but has gained some in society; but, in spite of this, the first act has the mother of the house ask guests to dinner, and she urges them to stay, on the ground that she cooked the meal herself. The rich women of New York do not cook meals for their guests even under the stimulus of an old friend's presence in the household. In the second act this woman is made to refer to a well-known New York name, showing the suthor's purpose to indicate that the family has gained some recognition. But still the wife cooked the dinner. The acute attack of angiomania, which, like measles, broke out all over the first part of the play, is another feature which the author must allow her audience to be dublous about. The types of angiomania which the play represents is the same that, ten years ago, figured in the comic papers, but had become unknown in New York years before that. Such a kind of angiomania as that which afflicts the family in "A Fool of Fortune" would have to be moved as far West as Tacoma to seem plausible to-day. And the woman reporter in the last act working on "a special" in a broker's office, and making her debut in journalism with an exposé of a Wall street swindle. This one of all the New Yorkers in the piece is the most picturesque. Even the new journalism never produced such a figure. Evidently New York will yield another Instance of that eccentricity of taste which accepts what it ought to know is farcically untrue in the real thing, and will applause come rather from the fact that she has so well taken the measure of Mr. Crane's abilities and made a part enabling him to depart safely from his accustomed manner? to dinner, and she urges them to stay, on the from his accustomed manner?

The first half of Olympia's music hall prothe veriscope, which is the newest of the many devices of which the vitascope, eldoloscope, and cinematographe were early examples. To all outward appearance it is not unlike its predecessors. For its display the nouse is darkened and a white curtain is dropped within the stage opening. Then from the middle box of the first tier comes a whirring of wheels, and a parrow beam of light issues to illuminate the white curtain and throw the illuminate the white curtain and throw the pictures upon it. In one view two negroes are shown eating watermeions, devouring wedges of the fruit rapidly, each man endeavoring to pass off discarded portions upon his companion. Then an express train is exhibited passing the Market street station at Newark. As the coming of the train is announced by dropping the gates that shut off the streets, there is hurry and skurry among foot passengers and drivers toget across. Then the locomotive rushes by, dragging passenger coaches that glide rapidly across the screen. With the train passed the gates again swing up, and use of the street is taken up with the fervor that always follows such an interruption as the one pictured. A Hudson River ferry heat is seen rushing into its slip, tugs and small craft showing in its wake after the larger vessel has passed from view, and the burning of a tenement is pictured, from the arrival of the fire engines to the escape of the inmates bearing their household goods with them. In this some of the fire engines dash straight noward the audience and out of sight, while one steamer, dragged by white horses, halts in view and is coupled on to a hydrant. There is much rushing about of fremen, hose carts, policemen, and escaping tenants, and finally the hose is laid and a stream of water turned on the fire. Another scene that is unusually long, with no interruptions or repetitions, shows the sound-money parade of the recent campaign as it filed past the reviewing stands in Madison square. Altogether some twenty minutes are filled with these pictures, which constitute a pleasing number of the bill. pictures upon it. In one view two negroes are

brilliant success in her production of De Musset's play. "Lorexaccio," in which she acts the part of a youth. The forthcoming Sardon piece, in which she is to appear, will treat of Spiritualism, and is already in rehearsal at the Renaissance. The play ends happily and the heroine does not die. Sardou has taken occation to say that he has been a Spiritualist forty
rears and a medium during all that time.
"Spiritualism" is the title of the play and
Simms is the name of the heroine. Bernhardt
is also to give this year a French adaptation of
Borlo's play founded on the story of Mary

Magdalene. There will be no particular novelty in the general idea, as Bernhardt has been acting Magdalens in various guises for some years past, and in "Isey!" the resemblance to the Bibliosi character was very little disguised. Antoine has resigned even the stage management of the Oddon, and will evidently be able to make no progress, except untramelled by traditions or the advice of others. Especially inappropriate for a man of such radical views appears to have been a state theatra, which has its own precedents, more or less strongly established. He was unwilling to compromise and was satisfied only to push forward his own ideas and plans for the work of his actors. "Everybody in Paris," Yeste Guilbert said to a Sun reporter the other day, "realizes Antoine's remarkable talents, but it is just as well appreclated that he is twenty years ahead of the times. But he will hear no advice. He will not go slowly, and it was a foregone conclusion when he went to the Oddon that he would not be content to stay there."

Ernest von Wildenbruch, to whom the German Emperor gave the Schiller prise awarded by the chosen judges to Gerhart Hauptman, earned this consideration from his master if faithful and unquestioning service ever did, He is the author of a series of weird and dreary

by the chosen judges to Gerhart Hauptman, earned this consideration from his master if faithful and ungestioning service ever did. He is the author of a series of weird and dreary dramsa, which had for their particular object the glorification of the Hohenzollern dynasty and the present Emperor in particular. One of these, called "The Quiusous," became popular at the Royal Theatre in Berlin, where most of the series has been first presented. Whether it was the patronage of the Emperor and the appeal to Berlin local pride which the old dialect of Spree and the old scenes of Herlin made, the piece was at one time frequently given to invariably large audiences. It lasted for hours, and was a most devressing ordeal to anybody not interested in the doines of this old tribe of the Mark Brandenburg. In "The New Master" Von Wildenbruch flattered his patron by what was supposed to be a foreshadowing among his ancestors of the present German rule. One modern study of the relations between employers and their people was written by Von Wildenbruch and called "The Hooded Lark." It was such a truthful, powerful drama that it seemed a pity such talents should have been wasted on the historical piece he wrote for his royal gaster. Von Wildenbruch's father had been conspicuous in the German diplomatic service before him, and he has served in the army and in diplomacy with credit.

MRS. JOHN K. BLOODGOOD TO ACT. She Will Make Her Debut as an Actress

at the Lycenm Theatre Mrs. John K. Bloodgood, a daughter-in-law of the late John Bloodgood, is to make her début as an actrees some time during the present season of the Lyceum Theatre. She has been in consultation several times with Daniel Frohman, and as he is to produce this winter a play in which he thinks she would appear to advantage her professional début is practically a certainty. Mrs. Bloodgood brought Manager

tainty. Mrs. Bloodgood brought Manager Frohman a letter from Franklin Sargent, the instructor for the stage, who believes that Mrs. Bloodgood has the necessary talent, and Mr. Frohman seemed to think that she had, too, and her conversation proved that she was in earnest. Her father-in-law left an estate very much complicated, and it is known that neither she nor her husband is rich.

It would not take long to convince anybody that Mrs. Bloodgood had the physical qualifications for a successful stage career. She is a very pretty woman. Her figure is slight and beautiful. Her hair is blond and her eyes blue. She dresses well and was at one time rather conspicuous in society. Her maiden name was Stephens, and she is a granddaughter of the well-known novellst, Mrs. Anna Stephens, Her mother was a Mise Sutton, and she is a nicee of Mrs. Lloyd Aspinwall and Mrs. Ely Goddard. When very young she eloped with William Havemeyer, but the two were divorced after a few years. Then she married John K. Bloodgood, Jr., the elder son of the late broker of that name.

Mrs. Bloodgood is not to make her début in

good, Jr., the elder son of the late broker of that name.

Mrs. Bloodgood is not to make her debut in an exacting rôle, but, as she has many advan-tages in her favor, it is believed that she will succeed. She is about twenty-seven years old and has some influential friends in the theatri-cal profession who would be able to facilitate her progress as an actress.

### THE OPERA.

The Performance of " Faust" at the Metropoiltan Opera House,

"Faust" was renewed in interest last evening by the supreme excellence of its performance at the Metropolitan. The cast was changed only in its Valentin from the one usually interpret-

in its Valentin from the one usually interpreting Gounod's masterpiece, but all the principals seemed to be inspired to the putting forth of their very best voral and dramatic efforts, Mme. Meiba, especially, rejoicing in her restoration to health, acted with unwonted fervor, and seemed to enter with her whole heart into every situation in which Marquerite is placed.

Jean and Edouard de Reszke were at their best, which is all that need be said to make it known that they left nothing to wish for. Nor did Signof Campanari, whose singing as Valentin was marked by the most beautiful expression full of sentiment in the "Dio Possente" and of tragic force in the duel and death seenes.

Mile. Olitaka, replacing Mme. Mantelli, gave an earnest portrayal of Sichel, while the chorus and the orchestra, led by Berignani, did their share toward the general excellence of the whole.

The audience large and fashionable was unthe whole.

The audience, large and fashionable, was unaccountably and provokingly cold.

J. K. EMMET GETS A DIVORCE,

Betectives Testify Against the Wife, Whose

Store Name is Emily Lytton. J. K. Emmet, the actor and son of the from his wife. May B. Emmet, an actress known as Emily Lytton. They were married in November, 1894, soon after Emmet's former wife,

vember, 1804, soon after Emmet's former wife, Daisy Way Emmet, obtained a divorce from him. At that time Emily Lytton was the leading lady in the Emmet company and she was named as co-respondent in the action brought by Daisy Way Emmet.

Emmet had many quarrels with his second wife, and once while they were in San Francisco it is declared that he threatened to shoother. It was shown before Justice Russell in the Supreme Court yesterday that last June she went to live in a flat at 8 West 105th street with Edward J. Hayes, who was interested with her in producing a play. The flat was robbed soon after they took it, and part of the evidence vesterday was given by detectives detailed on the case, who said that Hayes and the defendant represented themselves as husband and wife.

The Society of American Artists. At the autumn meeting of the Society of

American Artists on Tuesday evening appropriate resolutions on the deaths of three of its members during the past summer were adopted. These artists were Theodore Robinson, the painter; Charles Stanley Reinhart, the wellknown illustrator, and Olin L. Warner, the sculptor. The new constitution of the Fine Arts Federation, to which the society belongs, was ratified. The election of the Jury of Selection for the annual spring exhibition furnished something of a surprise. For the past three years the jury has been strongly "impressionistic" in its sympathies, and the exhibitions have shown to a considerable extent the absence of work which may be defined as "conservative" or "old-fashioned," according to one's point of view. The new jury shows a complete ascendency of the conservative faction, but there is no warrant for thinking that it will be anything but catholic and liberal in its judgment of works of all schools. The members of the jury are Herbert Adams, Otto H. Bacher, Carroll Beckwith, Frank W. Benson (of Boston), Edwin H. Blashfield, Appleton Brown, Howard Russell Butler, William M. Chase, B. West Clinedinst, William A. Coffin, Alfred Q. Collins, Kenyon Cox, Herbert Denman, Thomas W. Dewing, William B. Faron, Daniel C. French, Samuel Isham, Francis C. Jones, H. Bolton Jones, John La Farge, Will H. Low, George W. Maynard, H. Sidden Mowbray, Augustus St. Gaudens, Edward Simmons, William T. Smedley, Dwight W. Tryon, R. W. Van Boskerck, Henry O. Walker, and Irving R. Wiles. Mesars. Brown, Denman, and Wiles were chosen for the Hanging Committee. The exhibition will open at the Fine Arts Gallerics, in Fifty-seventh street, about the 1st of April.

The Pet Dog Club to Give a Show Mrs. Walter Stanton of 112 West Fifty-fifth street entertained at the Waldorf yesterday afstreet entertained at the Waldorf yesterday afternoon the American Pet Dog Club of which she was Vice-President. This club is composed of a number of women well known socially who own pet dogs. Mrs. W. E. D. Stokes is President of it. The original purpose of the club is to exhibit the pets, but no exhibition has been given for two years, and one of the things discussed yesterday was a proposal to have a show in February. This was practically decided upon. In addition to having business to attend to, the members had music to entertain them.

Foreciosure Suit Against Hammerstein. Arthur Astor Carey, as executor of the estate of Henry R. A. Carey, has brought suit in the

ECCENTRIC MISS EAMES. HER RESISTANCE TO THE FIREMEN

ON TUESDAY NIGHT.

Grocer Puck the Only Neighbor She Trants

-Her Household Supplies Paid For
by Checks Sent from Boston - The
House Well Furnished and Neatly Kept. The fire at Miss Eames's house at 165 Adams treet, Brooklyn, on Tuesday night, and the action of its owner in attempting to exclude the firemen, have revived the interest of Brooklyn people in the old building and its mysterious occupant. The firemen were astonished when to save disputed their right to do so, ' For fifteen years she has persistently shunned all contact with the outside world, and to have a gang of firemen come pouring in was too much for her. The firemen had to remove her bodi-

ly from the house in order to rescue it from

It is a three-story old-fashioned frame struc-

total destruction.

ture. It has wooden shutters on its lower windows, and it is estimated by persons living in the neighborhood to be nearly a hundred years old. At one time it was painted a light green, but long ago the weather dulled its brightness, and now only a speck of paint here and there remains. The aspect of the place, with its caves dropping off and its; lack of paint, would seem to imply that its inmate lived in squalor and wretchedness. Instead, those few who have penetrated to the interior say that it is furnished with neat old-fashioned furniture, and is kept in immaculate condition. According to old residents, the present occupant was born in the old house, and has passed all of her life in it. Her age is variously estimated at from 60 to 75 years. The house was the family homestead. In the family were three daughters and a son. They were, according to all reports, well-to-do people. The father is said by many to have been a Judge. Others assert that it was the brother. At any rate, they amassed some wealth. The mother and father died many years ago, and the children continued to occupy the house. One by one. however, they married and moved away, until only the present occupant was left. The brother and one sister died several years ago. Another sister died last fall. She had married a Mr. Wardell, a lawyer of Boston. It was an old New England family, and back to New Engiand the children went, with the exception of the present occupant of the house. For fifteen years Miss Eames has lived alone in the old house, holding herself aloof from every ons. The shutlers have been kept tightly closed all day. Occasionally she has been seen sweeping the sidewalk and clearing it of snow. Her favorite time for doing this, the neighbors say, is between 10'clock and 2 o'clock in the morning. She prefers this, they say, because she is less likely to be spoken to. No one is admitted to the house except the grocer, William Puck. Persons have been known to pound for an hour without getting any reply. In the person of Mr. Puck Miss Eames long ago found a friend whose devotion is still constant, although he says her eccentricities have come near estranging them very often. Mr. Puck is butcher, coal dealer, grocer, and confidential adviser to Miss Eanes. Her bills he sends to Mr. Wardell in Boston, from whom he always gets checks in payment. Twice she has been arrested, and once her house was sold for taxes. All of these misfortunes she accepted with serenity. She exhibited apparently no satisfaction uporbeing released each time. She, simply went house.

She was first arrested for hitting a boy with New England the children went, with the ex-

back and locked herself in again in ner ionery house.

She was first arrested for hitting a boy with a broom. She said he was annoving her, and that the punishment was merited. The police, however, locked her up, but Mr. Puck secured her righted. The second time she was arrested was, a year ago, when some trouble arose about the payment of a carpenter. Miss Eames was spirited off to jail, and Mr. Puck was two dars in findingher. When she was released she calmily returned with him, ordered some groceries, and then told him to get out.

It was about a year ago when something occurred, Mr. Puck says, which for a time caused their relations to become strained. Three thousand dollars was left her by a Boston relative. Two lawyers came to him, he says, with papers for her to sign, giving the custodiantic of the money to Mr. Wardell, de told

thousand dollars was left her by a Boston relative. Two lawyers came to him, he says, with papers for her to sign, giving the custodianship of the money to Mr. Wardell. Act told them he would get her signature if ther would wait outside. But they ridiculed the idea of the old woman's eccentricity going as far as that, and just as Mr. Puck was using his mild persuasion on Miss Eames one of the lawyers entered.

"Did you get it signed?" he said, but he didn't say any more. With broad sweens of a broom Miss Eames emptied her house of the intruders, and with them Mr. Puck. She signed the papers in his presence the next day, but the lawyers remained outside.

The boys of the neighborhood torment her by throwing stones at the doors and shutters, but without getting a word of remonstrainer from her. Election night they carried her whole front porch away, but if shelyaw them she gave no sign of it. Serceant Colligan of the Second precinct police station visited the house yesterday to inquire rhout the damages. She permitted an interview, but only through the broken nanellof the front door. She demanded that the city pay the damages done by the irremen, whose action in entering her house, she declared, was outrageous. She says she believed the house was insured. Mr. Puck says it is, not, but that he will pay for the \$300 damages. lieved the house was insured. Mr. Puck say it is not, but that he will pay for the \$300 dam

Mr. Wardell gently proposed it to her some time ago that she accept the care of some institution. Since then he has not dared go near the house. He also tried to have the house painted, but she drove the painters out

BEN FRANKLIN, GENTLEMAN.

Miss Clark Quotes Burke's Peerage Concerning the Patriot and Diplomat. The annual meeting in Newark yesterday of Nova Cosarea Chapter, Daughters of the Amer-

ican Revolution, was illumined by a paper which was prepared and read by Miss Mary Sherrand Clark of Belvidere, N. J., the historian of the society. Her paper was on "Benjamin Franklin, Gentleman, 1706-1790." She

"Not many months ago Mrs. Edward Walsh Humphreys, the great-great-granddaughter of Benjamin Franklin, applied for admission to one of the women's patriotic societies, and admission was refused her because her ancestor named was not a gentleman. This society, I am proud to say, was not the Daughters of the American Revolution. I do not care to discuss the question. The press was full of it at the time, and many satirical jaragraphs were published. I will review for a few minutes the character and deeds of the great American against whom this serious charge has been made, and perhaps this glance at the matter will help us to decide whether or not Mrs. Humphrey's claim was based too high. Some one recently said in reference to a person who had much to say of his lineage that he perched upon the upper branches of his genealogical tree and hurled down the coccanute of his ancestors at common folk."

Then Miss Clark asked pardon for giving the following rhyme entitled "A Question of Pedigree": Benjamin Franklin, applied for admission to

gree":
"Now who is that?" asked a dignissed hen.
"That obleken in white and gray.
"That obleken in white and gray.
She's very well dressed, but whence did she come?
And her ancestors, who are they?"
"She never can move in our set, my dear,"
Said the old hen's friend to her later.
"Ive just found out, you'il he shocked to hear,
She was hatched in an incubator,"

She was nationed in an incurator."

Miss Clark then quoted Burke's Peerage upon Franklin's antecedents and delivered a sketch of Franklin's career as a printer and diplomat, and quoted freely from his sayings. She said at the close:

"Antiquity would have raised altars to this mighty genius who slike was able to restrain thunderbolts and tyrants."

OPENING OF THE AQUARIUM. A Private View Testerday Preliminary to Admitting the Public To-Day,

All the big and little fishes in the new aquarium in Battery Park stuck their noses out of the water yesterday afternoon and stared, round-eyed, at the most distinguished lot of vistors that has yet been in the building. The occasion was the preface to the public opening of the aquarium, which comes to-day, and it took the form of a luncheon given by the Commissioners of the Park Department. The luncheon proved conclusively and to the satisfaction of 125 specially invited guests that there are other things besides water in an aquarium. No speeches, however, were made at the banquet.

After the gasests were conducted about the aquarium by Dr. Bean, the Superintendent, and Secretary William Leary of the Park Hoard, who knows all about the wonders of the waters, from deep-sea diatoms to bottle nosed pickerel, disseminated information and instruction with a senerosity little short of reckless, Among those who learned from Mr. Leary more than they had ever known before were Job E. Hedges, representing the Mayor. Commissioner George E. Waring, fr., Chancellor McCracken of the New York University, most of the Aidermen, and a number of the heads of departments. The heats of the occasion were President Samuel McMillan, and Commissioners S. V. R. Cruger, William A. Stiles, and Smith Ely. Many of the ex-Commissioners of Parks were also present. In all nearly 560 per; ms visited the acquarium yesterday. The bulleting will be thrown open to the public to-day. the aquarlum, which comes to-day, and it took

LIFE TOPICS ABOUT TOWN.

Baron von Luetzow, who has just been sent to a German prison for libel, is known to many Americans who have visited Berlin within the past few years. Like many other Germans who have found the highest circle of their countrymen inaccessible to them, he made s point of extending his American acquaintance as much as possible. Like other men of Vot Luetzow's class, he sought to establish him self at the United States embasey, but Minister Phelps, during his service at Berlin, took the necessary measures to keep the Ministry free from the presence of all objectionable foreign ers, hospitable as he was to all of his countrymer who presented themselves with introduction in any way proper. Von Luetzow's connec tion with the American set in Berlin at that time commenced in a curious way. Conspicu ous for frequent and rather promiscuous enter tainments was an American woman married to a titled Russian whose services to his country were of a character that prevented his taking any position in German society. But he lived in a fashionable part of the city, and his wife's drawing rooms were the resort of many Americans in Berlin. In the Russian agent's employ was Von Luetzow, and his services were supposed to be somewhat of the same nature as those that have recently got him into trouble. The nature of the Russian agent's occupation became sufficiently well known later to bring about his departure from the capital at the somewhat urgent suggression of the Government. When Von Luetzow first appeared on the scene he was said to be the Russian's assistant in the editorship of a daily paper published in the interests of the Russian Government. Whether that was true or not, his employer had to leave Berlin, and Von Luetzow was left without employment. He was a young mad with a weak face that might have been handsome, with some trace of force or character. He was wretchedly poor, and lived in an apartment in Berlin quite remote from the central portions of the city. He was said to have been ostracized by his family on account of his marriage to a woman not of his country or race. She was a able assistant to his plans, and struggled smbitiously to enlarge her acquaintance among the Americans in Berlin. For this purpose the comple appeared like many other foreigners with the same end in view at the American dinner given on Thanksgiving Day—a function frequently remarkable for the eccentricity and variety of the Europeans who attend it. Many of them have exhausted their own country-secople, and turn hopefully to the American colony. None of these was more persistent than the Baron von Luetzow and his wife. They fround their best opportunities, nevertheless, at the household of the husband's employer, which, so long as it existed in Berlin, was open to most Americans. any position in German society. But he lived in a fashionable part of the city, and his wife's

Marie Van Zandt has successfully passed through the ordeal of her reappearance in Paris, where it was supposed she would never again dare to sing. Twelve years ago last month there occurred during a performance of "Le Barbler de Seville" the famous scene which kept her thereafter an exile from the stage on which her first successes were made. Evidently Paris has forgiven or forgotten the episode which promised for awhile to cut short the artistic career of the American singer. She told a French interviewer that for two years after the occurrence any mention of "Le Barbier," a word of the text, or a note of the music was sufficient to prostrate her with nervousness and illness, and that during that period she never recovered from the shock of the demonstration that accompanied her efforts at a reappearance at the Opéra Conique. Mile, Van Zandt, who is still accused of retaining a slight American accent in spite of her long residence in Europe, returned to her Paris admirers as Lakme, and will sing in "Mignon" and "Dinoran" before she creates the rôle of Cindercila in Massenet's opera of the same name. Since her first successes in Europe, Marle Van Zandt has sung for only one season in this country and that was at the Metropolitan Opera House five years ago. promised for awhile to cut short the artistic

One of the uptown haberdashers displays ollection of shirts which are more brilliant in color than anything else seen since the decline of the blazer as a popular article of men' attire. The shirts are of flannel, and are in the colors of the golf clubs for which they are intended. So the shop window glows with bright stripes of color, and the combinations of vivid yellows, reds, and blues that make up the color scheme of the garments show like a kaleldoscope. Athletics has had its influence on men's dress here chiefly through the bicycle, but it is not likely that this tendency will be able to make the new shirts popular for everyday wear. The men who have apparently absorbed the bicycle fashions most thoroughly are those who dress not for style but for convenience, and the cap and sweater have taken their place as regular elements of the dress of many a man who formerly would never have thought of wearing such things, and has taken them up not because they are the mode, but because they are convenient and inexpensive. the colors of the golf clubs for which they are

Some New Yorkers are interested now in the usinesslike method which an ambitious counte has lately adopted to ensure the final successful accomplishment of their designs on society. The man is a wealthy foreigner who lives here, and the girl he married, while amiable and beautiful, was not known at all in the set which she and her husband are so anxious | been unfavorably reported upon by the State join. A New York house for one winter a season at Newport did nothing to help them on and their failure was complete, although, beyond the fact that everybody knew how consuming was their ambition to get into society, there was no particular reason why they should not have been received. But the husband, who made his great fortune through his own abilities, decided that some other plan was necessary if the thing was received to be done, and litt on the idea of arriving in that circle of New York society which he was anxious to reach via Paris and London. So the family removed to Paris, and announced to some of their friends the programme of their social campaign. There was to be no though! of returning to this country until the field finally seemed to be sertain of conquest, and then there would come the added prestige of titled friends and a position in European society. Then a fine house will be built, and the New York campaign will be vigorously commenced, But it was not intended that New York should be allowed to forget the couple in their absence. The public is kept informed of their movements, and two portraits painted by one of the best known Faris artists have been sent to this city to be rubilely exhibited. The local end of the campaign is receiving as much care as though it were in the hands of an accomplished preas agent. on, and their failure was complete, although, press agent.

A folding bed played a sorry prank on bridal couple who were passing their honeymeon in a Brooklyn boarding house on Columbin Heights last week, and for obvious reasons the names of those interested in the affair have not been published. Mr. and Mrs. Blank applied for a room in Mrs. Doe's boarding house early in the week. Mrs. Doe installed them in her front parlor, and placed therein an oldfashioned folding bed that had not been used for several years. It closed and presented for several years. It closed and presented a front like that of a bureau. Mrs. Doe had misgivings as to how the bed would behave, but she kept them to herself, and at the end of two dars she thought that she might safely congratulate herself. Her new boarders were blissfully unconscious of the erratic character of their bed. On Thursday night the boarders in the upper part of the house were roused by wild shrieks that seemed to come from the street. These cries were but half muffled, and as they continued, the boarders couldn't get to deep again. As Mrs. Doe listened to them, she thought of the possibilities of her folding bed, and she arose. The cries continued, and her suspicion became a certainty. She rushed to her parlor door, but it was locked. With the ald of two of her boarders she broke it open, and sure enough, the bed had folded up, imprisoning Mr. and Mrs. Hlank securely. They were extricated with difficulty, and a physician who lived in the house applied restoratives to Mrs. Blank, who had fainted. It was discovered that her right arm was broken and her right hand crushed. Mr. Hlank's face was cut in several places.

Future statisticians of the opera in New front like that of a bureau. Mrs. Doe has

Future statisticians of the opera in New York will doubtless find considerable ground for discussion in the number of perfermances that Verdi's "Aida" has received in New York this season-more, probably, than were ever given pefore. It had at the Academy of Musin in November the unprecedented number of three successive performances, a distinction which few operas have ever enjoyed in New York. If the details that led to this number are not explained, it may be thought that great revival of Verdi's music happened this year, when as a matter of fact, the "Alda" performances have been largely the result of sore throats and other extraneous reasons. But it is now said that "Alda" will again be given at the Metropolitan, as Mms. Melba wants to be heard in the role. She has realized that the prima donnas who appear in new parts are those that receive the greatest amount of attention, and are most likely to become best liked by the public. Hiness prevented her from singing in "La Traviata," although it is not highly probable that her reputation would have been as much increased by that as by some other roles. She has already abandoned her intention of appearing as the Forse Hird in "Slenfried," but the discussion of her Brunnhade is likely to make her again one of the most talked of prime donnas in the company. great revival of Verdi's music happened this

SINGS IN CONCERT AT 91.

AGED DAVID L. HORTON IN THE FLUSHING OPERA HOUSE. The Veteran Choir Leader of Southold Church Enjoys a Cantata Sung by a Class of Youngsters and Shows Thom How to Sing "The New Jerusalem." In the little opera house on Bridge street, Finshing, L. L. last evening David Laurens Horton, who is in his ninety-first year, sang two hymns and entertained a select audience. The ccasion was a concert given by his daughter. Mrs. Meta Horton Cook, who is a music teacher in Flushing. Despite his advanced age, Mr. Horton has possession of all his faculties, and is much more spry than many men who are twenty years younger than he. His whole life has been devoted mainly to sacred music and song, and, although he coupled the occupation of farmer with his vocal efforts, it is only within recent years that he retired from active work in the choir of the village church at Southold, in which place he has spent his life. Although he stoops slightly in the shoulders and walks with a slight limp in the right foot, Mr. Horton is a remarkably well-preserved man. His com-plexion is clear and healthy and his eyes are bright. He has a high forehead and a long. aquiline nose, and he wears a neatly trimmed full beard. His hair, which is quite long, and his beard are snow white, but he is far from looking as old as he is,

Mr. Horton sat in the front row and appeared to enjoy the singing of a cantata called "The Flower Queen," by twenty of Mrs. Cook's girl pupils, as much as anybody in the hall. The girls ranged in years from 5 to 14, and the youngest particularly amused Mr. Horton with their ingenuousness. He chuckled several times as one or another of the little tots was striving to sing her part with frightened attempts at ges-The stage was neatly decorated with ever

sing her part with frightened attempts at gesticulation.

The stage was neatly decorated with evergreen boughs and winter plants.

After the little girls had sung the first part of their contata Mr. Horton was conducted to the platform by his grandson, George E. Horton, and Miss Annie L. Gaston.

He mounted the short flight of steps leading to the wings of the stage without difficulty, and after a few moments of delay in removing the overcoat which he wore he appeared on the stage with his daughter. Mrs. Cook, soprano, Mr. Ellis, baritone, and Miss Ray Smith, alto.

There was a chair in the centre of the stage garlanded with evergreen, running pins, and fir branches, and it was supposed that Mr. Horton would sit in this, but it seems that he preferred a plain wooden cnair, which was quickly procured. He sat down with his hymn book held out at arm's length in his left hand and led the quarite in singing. The New Jerusalem.

He did not use glasses. He kept time to the singing by striking his right index fingers on the bare as he went along and stampling his left heel. He sang in a deep bass voice, which was quite strong. He did not faiter a moment but sang ateadily through the whole stanzs. After the singing he rose, and, bowing in recognition of the hearty applause which greeted his effort, walked off the stage unaesisted.

It was thought that one song would tax Mr. Horton's energy, but the applause was so decisive that he consented to sing again and walked out as before in response to the encore. His next hymn was "How Long, Dear Saviour," which he sang almost wholly alone. After the singing he waked down to his seat and enjoyed the crowning of the Flower Queen.

"I began to sing when I was quite a lad," said Mr. Horton afterward. "My father was director of the choir in our village church, and was anxious that I should succeed him. When I was 18 years old I was selected to lead the choir, and for nearly fifty rear continued to do so. I was never sick in my life until last winter. Most everybody thought I was go

CHARITIES DIRECTORY.

An Official List of Worthy and Reputable Organizations in This Vicinity. The New York Charities Directory for 1897, seventh edition, has just been issued. It is published by the Charity Organization Society, and includes a brief description of the purposes of all worthy charitable organizations in this vicinity, those only being omitted which are known to be unworthy of support or which have twelve classes, each of which is divided into several divisions. Class 1 is devoted to Government or official aid, including city and county. State and national. Class 2, temporary relief, includes employment bureaus, societies for distributing food, fuel, clothing, and general relief, free shelter and lodging, cheap meals, lodgings, and baths, day nurseries, kindergartens, industrial schools, temporary homes for tens, industrial schools, temporary homes for children, fresh air charities, including trips for sick children, and summer homes. Class 3, special relief (relief of special kinds and for special classes), includes legal aid and advice, relief for soldiers and sallors and their widows, relief for various classes, such as actors, artists, retiring clergymen, Indians, burlais, and loans. Class 5, foreigners' general relief, gives the various societies of foreigners devoted to the aid and relief of their countrymen. Class 5, permanent relief of distress other than for sick and defective), includes homes for children and adults and societies for placing children and women in families. Class 6, medical relief, includes ati the various kinds of hospitals, dispensaries, and training schools for nurses. Class 7 is devoted to asylums and relief for the defective and afflicted (the blind, deaf mutes, insane, &c.). Class 8 includes reformatories of various kinds. Class 9, religious and moral, includes missions to the destitute and to various special classes. Class 10, miscellaneous, includes institutions for encouraging provident and saving methods, literature and art (including ilbraries, reading rooms, museums, &c.), education, boarding houses, humane societies, missionary, publication and tract societies. Class 11 is devoted to mutual and provident societies. Class 12 is a list of churches and religious congregations, with their charitable and beneficent societies. children, fresh air charities, including trips

## A MANY-SIDED CHARITY.

Annual Report of the Association for Im. proving the Condition of the Poor.

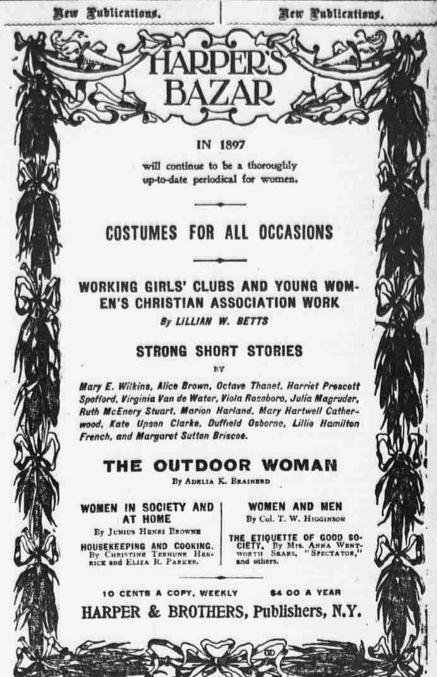
The fifty-third annual report of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor shows that its expenditures for the last year were \$82,575.56, and the subscriptions and donations received \$63,870.86. An extension of the relief department is the Cooper Union Labor Bureau, managed by a committee consisting of two members each from the association, the Cooper Union Trustees and the New York Employment Society. The bureau was opened on Oct. 7, 1895, and during the year ending on Sept. 30, 1896, there were 5,825 applicants. Of them. 1,753 proved to have satisfactory references and places were found for 1,048. This does not include temporary work at snow shovelling, aggregating 5,000 days at \$1,25 at day, nor employment for foremen over this work for twelvemen. One limitation on the bureau restricts it from supplying men in place of strikers, and another prevents the filling of places where satisfactory wages are not offered.

To the department of dwelling is given the credit of forming the improved Housing Council, as a result of whose activities the City and Suburban Homes Company has recently been organized with a capital of \$1,000,000, to be employed in the erection of a big block of model tensments.

The home for children and convalescents at West Coney Island accommodated last summer 14,212 mothers and children, including lunch, bath, and an ocean sall. The people's baths, another branch of the Association's work, bathed 93,808 people during the year, at a cost \$3,001.17. The fees paid amounted to \$4,301.55. Were the baths twice the size, it is thought, they would be self supporting.

The association continued the work of the two previous years in maintaining vacation schools. The use of six public school buildings was given by the Board of Education, and 5,702 children were instructed. Next year it is hoped to open ten schools at least. The benefits claimed for the vacation schools is the opportunity for getting out of the time-worn grooves of routine text-book teaching into the more flexible personal method of working and inving with the child as a friend and helper.

The officers of the association are R. Fulton Cutting, President: the Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington, Dr. Henry E. Crampton, William Gaston Hamilton, Constant A. Andrews, and Howard Townsond, Vice Presidents, and Warser Van Norden, Transmer. Oct. 7, 1895, and during the year ending on Sept. 30, 1896, there were 5,825 applicants. Of



# HOLIDAY NUMBER. TOWN TOPICS.

STAGES, JUST OUT. PRICE 10 CENTS.

Do you remember last year's Holiday Number Town Topics? Of course you do if you read it, because it was more than ordinarily interesting and contained more reading matter than any other Holiday number. Weil, this year it is even better. Full of stories, poems, reviews sketches, criticisms, witticisms, etc., by the brightest writers of the day, among them Champion Bissell, John Gilliat, Maurice Baldwin, Jennie Bullard Waterbury, Harold R. Vynne, Fannie Locke McKenzie, Frank L. Stanton, Sam Walter Foss, and Ernest McGaffey. The issue is handsomely illustrated throughout by Mr. J. A. Lemon.

Good reading for a whole month.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINIATURE ALMANAC-THIS DAY. Sun rises .... 7 14 | Sun sets ... 4 33 | Moon sets, 11 0 HIGH WATER-THIS DAY. Sandy Hook. 11 39 | Gov. Island. 12 03 | Hell Gate. 1 54

Arrived-Wednesday, Dec. 9. Ss Majestic, Smith, Liverpool Dec. 2 and Queens own Sd.

Sa Noordland, Loeswitz, Antwerp Nov. 28.
Sa Noordland, Loeswitz, Antwerp Nov. 28.
Sa State of Valifornia, Braes, Glasgow Nov. 28.
Sa State of Valifornia, Braes, Glasgow Nov. 28.
Sa Fuida, Petermann, Gibraitar Nov. 30.
Sa Graphic, Joules, Hartiepool,
Es Oniario, Wise, London.
Sa Lumen, Nienoison, Liverpool.
Sa Ozus, Sutherland, Kingston.
Sa Aps, Rirby, Kingston.
Sa Holgulu, Dahi, Port Antonio.
Sa God Jominion, Blakeman, Richmond.
Sa Benefactor, Too usend, Philadelphia.
Bark Fiorence B. Edgett, Rebride, Baruadoes.

[For later arrivals see First Pales] [For later arrivals see First Page.]

Sa Havel, from New York, at Southampton, Sa Mohican, from New York, at Bristol, Sa Olympa, from New York, at Bristol, Sa H. H. Meier, from New York, at Bremen, Sa Eastern Prince, from New York, at Santos Sa Count, from New York, at Gatveston,

Sa St. Paul, from New York for Southampton, off Hurst Castle. Se Columbia, from New York for Naples, passed Gi-

as Megantic, from New York for London, passed the FAILED FROM FOREIGN PORT Ba Lahn, from Southampton for New York, Sa Ema, from Gibraitar for New York, Sa Sarmatta, from London for New York, Sa Kurdistan, from Penarth for New York, Sa Idaho, from Falmouth for New York,

SAULED PROM DOMESTIC PORTS Sa El Sud, from New Orleans for New York, Sa Hudson, from New Orleans for New York, Sa Concin, from Galveston for New York, Sa Richmond, from Richmond for New York,

Eail To-Day.

Mails Closs, 8 00 A. M. 5 00 A. M. ... 10 00 A. M. Edam, Amsterdam 8 00 A
Trinidad Bernuda 8 00 A
Trinidad Bernuda 10:00 A
El Paso, New Orleans
City of Augusta, Savanuah Sail To-M Manauense, Para 12:00 M Rio Grande, Brunswick Comanche, Charleston Sail Saturday, Dec. 12. La Champanne, Havre, 2,00 A M.
Umbria, Laverpool 8,90 A M.
Massdam, Rotterdam 8,00 A, M.
State of California (binsg'wi 0,00 A, M.
Thingvalla, Christiansand, 11,00 A, M.
Messssippi, London, 10,00 A, M.
Venezuela, La Guayra, 11,00 A, M.
Venezuela, La Guayra, 12,00 A, M.
Haroul, Jamaica, 12,00 M.
Haroul, Jamaica, 10,00 A, M.
Alps, Hallfax, Atton, Ringston, 10,00 A, M.
Kanas, City, Savannah, El Norte, New Orleans, Creole, New Orleans, Creole, New Orleans, Lampans, Galveston,

INCOMING STEAMSHIPS. Due To Day. Gibraltar. Bremen Olasgow Algiers Bremen Gibraltar New Orleans Boree. Norwegian. Kalsow Karlsruhe. Due Friday, Dec. 11. Colon Para Gioraltar St. Lucia St. Lucia St. Lucia Havana

Due Saturday, Lec. 12. Swansen Gibradar Swansen Starlight. Alamo Trinidad. Havre Due Monday, Dec. 14 Glasgow ... Liverpool...

The Remarkable Historical Remance by the author of "With Fire and Sword," depicting Rome at the Time of Nero and the Foundation of Christianity.

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LITTLE, BROWN & CO., Publishers,

254 Washington Street, Boston.

Herman Epstein's Bank in Peril. Herman Epstein, a banker at 68 Graham avenue, Brooklyn, is suing Sophia Levy to restrain her from erecting a bakery, with three ovens, in a one-story building in the rear of his office. He alleges that the bakery will ruin the bank. The defendant is the owner of the premises in which Epstein has his office. Justice Osborne reserved his decision.

Business Motices.

Liebte Company's Extract of Beef. A refreshing food stimulant. Pure and palatable.

MARRIED.

BELTS-SN VDER, -Un Wednesday, Dec. 9, by the Rev. itr. George S. Avery, Jessie Kirk Snyder, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. Irring S.yder, to Theodore Edward Beits.

DIED.

REATTIE .- On Tuesday, Dec. 8, Frank J. Beattle at his residence, 399 14th at., Brooklyn.
Funeral from St. St. nislans Church, 14th st., Brooklyn, Friday, 10 A. M. Friends and relatives, also members of Letter Carriers Association, are reapectfully invited to attend CAVE. - on Wednesday, Dec. 9, 1896, Charles J.

Cave, aged 64 years. Cave, aged 64 years.
Funeral services at his late residence, 894 Greene
av. Brooklyn, on Friday evening, Dec. 11. at 8
o'clock. Interment at Greenwood.
CONRAD.—On Wednesday, Dec. 9, 1896, Anno E.

Conrad, widow of John Conrad, in her 69th year. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the fu-neral services at her late residence. 831 President st., near 7th av., Brooklyn, on Friday, Dec. 11, at

81. near 7th av. Brooklyn, on Friday, Dec. 11, as 7,30 P. M. Inferment [rivate.]

DRAPER. Suddenly, of heart disease, on Wednesday, Dec. 9, 1850, at his residence in White Plains, Frank Ellis Draper, in the old year of his age. Funeral services at the Cloren of the Holy Communion, 20th at and 6th av., on Friday, Dec. 11, at 2 P. M. Interment at Brattleboro, VI.

GII.BERT. Wednesday, Dec. Wat his residence, 23 West 37th at., James B. Olibert, M. D. The functal services will be held Saturday, Dec. 18, at 10 o'clock, in the Church of the lucarnation, Madison av. and 35th st.

Met ARTNEY. -on Monday, Dec. 7, at her resi-dence, 324 Union St., Brooklyn, Mary E. McGrath. relict of Thomas McCartney and mother of the Rev. F. A. McCartney, D. D., of St. Francis Xavier's Funeral Thursday, Dec. 10, 9:30 A. M., from her late

residence, thence to St. Paul's Church, Court and

Relatives and friends of the family and those of his brothers, David W. and John F., and members of Americas Engine Company No. 6, iate N. Y.

Volunteer Department, are cordially invited to at tend the funeral from the residence of his mo 485 Grand at , Brooklyn, Friday, Dec. 11, at 2 P. M. THE RENSICO CEMETERY. Private station, Har-lem Hadrond, ad minutes ride from the Grand Control lepon, office, lo East 42d st.

Special Motices.

COLGIN AND COLDS are dangerous intrud-ers. Label them with PARKER'S GINGAR TORIC. PAREER'S HAIR BALSAM aids the hair growth.

Meligious Notices.

MR. MOODY'S

Morning Subjects Thursday, De. 10 at 10 o'clock, The Ten Columnationers, Tryday Dec, 11, at 10, Walking with God," Afternoons, Thyraday, Friday, 12, Presching the Comp.

MR. SANKEY WILLSING.